

TO THE "YELLOW LABEL" READER.

My Dear Sir:—We print the names of our regular subscribers on a red label. If your name is on a yellow label, this little article is intended for you and you belong in one of two classes.

If in the first class, you have been receiving sample copies of The Progressive Farmer three or four weeks and this is the last number we can send you. We have mailed you the paper because we have regarded you as a progressive farmer and we trust that our short acquaintance has convinced you that no progressive North Carolina Farmer can afford to be without The Progressive Farmer. That is the opinion of your most enterprising and successful brethren, as is attested by the hundreds of new subscriptions we are now receiving from every quarter of the State. Let us have your subscription at once so that you will not miss a copy. One dollar a year—less than two cents a week—and your money back if you are not satisfied. Write to-day, for this is positively the last free copy you will receive.

If in the second class, this is the first number of our paper that you have had, but it is going to you three or four weeks longer. It takes money for us to send you these sample copies, and we take the risk only because we believe we can convince you that our paper is worth ten times its price to any wide-awake Tar Heel farmer.

All of the men on The Progressive Farmer staff were raised on the farm, and most of the staff are running North Carolina farms now. Quite probably you have seen our Prof. B. W. Kilgore at some Farmers' Institute. He has managed the State test and experimental farms for years, and nobody in the South knows more about soils and fertilizers than he. And our Dr. C. W. Burket, Professor of Agriculture in the A. & M. College, and author of the text-book, "Agriculture for Beginners," that your boy studies, or ought to study,—well, it's worth a year in an agricultural college just to go over Dr. Burket's A. & M. College farm in summer and see the improved methods of cultivation, rotation, ditching, seed selection, fertilizing, etc., etc., that bring about the big crops he gets every year. These men are on our editorial staff. Then there are scores of the most successful farmers in the State who write regularly for our columns. Not only is it a farm paper published in North Carolina, but it is especially adapted to North Carolina climate, soils, and crops. It is a home paper, too; your wife and children will find it as useful as you find it. But there's no use saying more. The paper will speak for itself, and we trust that you will read it this month and that you will like it. If you do, we shall be glad to send it to you at the rate of \$1 a year—less than two cents a week. Trusting that this is but the beginning of a long friendship between us, dear Yellow Label Reader, I am,

Sincerely yours,

CLARENCE H. POE
Editor and Manager.

But, first of all, the public must make up its mind that the merit of a paper, its enterprise, its resources and its importance are not determined by the number of its pages—that paper is made out of cord wood and costs two cents a pound; that type is set by steam and that white sheets can be run through printing machines in any number you want in any big office at the rate of 100,000 an hour. If the people continue to want quantity, as they certainly seem to do now, the quantity will no doubt continue to be printed, though Sheridan's ghost should hiss in every editor's ear that easy printing, even more than easy writing, makes curst hard reading.—White-law Reid.

"He who throws away his time shows his disregard for the most precious gift of God."

GENERAL NEWS

The Lesser Events of Last Week.

Three Japanese officers were hanged by Russians for attempting to blow a railroad bridge.

The Alabama suffrage case was dismissed by the U. S. Supreme Court for want of jurisdiction.

The entire Third Regiment of infantry has been ordered to proceed at once to the Isthmus of Panama.

The U. S. Senate ratified the Panama Canal Treaty without amendment by a vote of sixty-six to fourteen.

By the will of the late Senator Hanna, an estate valued at about \$3,000,000 is left to the family. There are no public or charitable bequests.

Japanese troops may possibly wait two or three months before undertaking aggressive operations in Manchuria. Heavy snows and blizzards over the Siberian Railroad are increasing the difficulties of transporting troops.

General Charles Dick was nominated by acclamation for both the unexpired and regular terms for United States Senator to succeed the late Senator Hanna at the caucus of the Republican members of the Ohio Legislature.

M. Bunau-Varilla, minister of the Panama Republic, telegraphed President Amador that the canal treaty had been ratified and that he donated his salary as minister to start a fund for the erection of a monument to Ferdinand De Lesseps, the father of the Panama Canal.

The American Express Company was made defendant in a suit brought against it by Attorney-General C. K. Bell, on behalf of the State of Texas, to recover more than \$6,000,000 as penalties for alleged violations of the anti-trust law. Similar suits will be filed against the United States Express, the Pacific Express and the Wells-Fargo Company.

The House of the Kentucky Legislature has passed the bill prohibiting co-education of the races in any educational institution in that State. The bill affects Berea College, where white and colored pupils are taught together. The bill was amended so as to permit corporations conducting such schools to maintain separate schools, which must be at least twenty-five miles apart.

The joint committee of the Fusionists and the Middle-of-the-Roads Populists, representing the People's Party of the United States, issued the official call for a National Convention of the People's Party to meet in Springfield, Ills., on July 4, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States and for the formulation of a national platform.

The action of the caucus of the Democratic members of the Maryland Legislature made it certain that the General Assembly will pass the most stringent provision for the disfranchisement of the negro that has been put on the statute books of any State. The caucus not only adopted the most stringent of the two proposed constitutional amendments, but made such changes in it that will leave the right to vote almost in the hands of the partisan registrars.

The Russo-Japanese War.

There were no important developments in the war between Japan and Russia last week, but a notable statement outlining the policy of the Russian forces was given to the Associated Press by a man in a position to know the plans of the Czar's forces.

"The war will end in August or September, in the complete defeat of the Japanese," he says "How the Japanese can hope to succeed when our army in the East is strengthened to a point equal or superior in numbers to that of our ad-

versary's, we are honestly unable to comprehend. It will not be difficult to place two, four or even six hundred thousand additional men in the field if necessary. When our forces are concentrated and ready, they will finish by driving the Japanese into the sea. Frankly, it seems to us that the Japanese either have utterly failed to appreciate Russia's resources, or have counted on the aid of Great Britain or the United States, neither of which ever contemplated becoming involved. So far as Great Britain is concerned, we don't believe any hallucinations existed there. We think the British statesmen who did so much to push Japan into war, realized that with Japan's defeat they would accomplish two things for Great Britain—first, to give Russia a check—for, of course, the war must impede our progress temporarily; second, to cripple Japan's maritime power, which was beginning to be greatly felt in the Pacific."

It can be said with the utmost positiveness that Russia will bide her time. She will act on the defensive until she feels confident that her weight of numbers will leave no doubt as to the result. Reinforcements are going forward at the rate of three thousand per day. Probably some time will elapse before Russia feels fully prepared to assume the offensive.

RURAL CARRIERS TO GET AN INCREASE.

Salary to Go from \$600 to \$720—The Fast Mail Appropriation.

The post-office appropriation bill as completed by the House Committee to-day increased the salary free rural delivery carriers from \$600 to \$720 a year, but adds a proviso that they are to have no further pay or allowance, and after July 1, 1904, the date on which the increase in salary goes into effect, they shall not be allowed to solicit business or receive orders or carry any kind of merchandise for hire.

This provision was very stubbornly opposed in committee on that ground by Mr. Cowherd, of Missouri, but the majority of the committee thought the rural carriers ought to be on the same basis in this respect as city carriers are and the proviso was adopted. Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Bristow recommended a salary of \$750 a year for carriers, but the committee thought \$720 sufficient, as this makes an aggregate increase of more than five million dollars for the year in salaries.

In view of the great demand for new rural routes all over the country, provision was made for increase in the number of special and route agents.—Washington dispatch.

Panama Canal Treaty Ratified.

The Panama Canal treaty is at last ratified, the vote in the Senate last Tuesday being 66 to 14. The death of Mr. Hanna leaves the membership of the Senate at eighty-nine. Nine Senators were paired, two on the affirmative being required to offset one on the negative, a two-thirds majority being required to ratify. If every Senator had been present, the vote would have stood: Ayes, 72; noes, 17.

The vote for ratification stood:

Yeas—Republicans: Aldrich, Alger, Allee, Allison, Ankey, Ball, Bard, Beveridge, Burnham, Burrows, Clapp, Clark (Wyoming), Cullom, Depew, Dietrich, Dillingham, Dolliver, Dryden, Elkins, Fairbanks, Foraker, Frye, Fulton, Gallinger, Gamble, Hale, Hansbrough, Heyburn, Hoar, Hopkins, Kean, Kearns, Kittridge, Long, McComas, McCumber, Millard, Mitchell, Nelson, Penrose, Perkins, Platt (Connecticut), Platt (New York), Proctor, Quarles, Scott, Smoot, Spooner, Stewart, Warren, Wetmore—52.

Democrats—Beacon, Berry, Clarke (Arkansas), Clay, Cockrell, Foster (Louisiana), Gibson, Lattimer, McCreary, McEnery, Mallory, Money, Simmons, Taliaferro—14. Total, 66.

Nays—Democrats: Bailey, Bate, Blackburn, Carmack, Culberson, Daniel, Dubois, Gorman, Morgan, Newlands, Patterson, Pettus, Teller and Tillman—14.

Paired in favor of the treaty—Republicans: Foster (Washington), Hawley, Burton and Quay—4; Democrats: Clarke and Stone—2. Total, 6.

Paired against the treaty—Democrats: Overman, McLaurin and Martin—3.